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CPW Report No. 44-A -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(Oct. 13-19, 1952)

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## 1. (1b) SSFA Activities:

Peking announced in numeral code (Oct. 17) that the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association would show photo exhibits in 57 cities to celebrate SSFA Month, starting Nov. 7. Anshan said (Oct. 17) that the local SSFA would observe the month by giving prizes for winning essays "to honor the 35th anniversary of the USSR." Mukden reported (Oct. 18) that photo exhibits and Soviet motion pictures would be shown in all large Northeast cities, along with other attractions to emphasize Sino-Soviet ties. In addition, books and pamphlets would be printed and distributed "introducing the USSR to the masses," and showing that "the USSR is worthy of emulation."

Hofei announced (Oct. 15) that the Anhwei SSFA had set up a special office to coordinate activities during SSFA Month, and that all talks, exhibits, and rallies would be devoted to celebration of the 35th anniversary of the USSR. Mukden said (Oct. 16) that the Liaosi SSFA would devote the entire month to celebration of the Soviet anniversary.

Tsinan announced (Oct. 16) that the Shantung Postal Telecommunications Bureau would start taking 1953 subscriptions for 50 central and regional Soviet newspapers "upon the demand of the people." The newspapers would be delivered to China by air and distributed through Peking and Tientsin.

## 2. (2b) Sino-Mongolian Relations:

Peking reported in numeral code (Oct. 14) that at the Sino-Mongolian Friendship Festival it was made clear that the recent Sino-Mongolian agreement "strengthened the unity of the people of China and Mongolia in the struggle against imperialism under the leadership of the Democratic Front headed by the USSR."

## 3. (1c) Soviet Technical Guidance:

Peking asserted in numeral code (Oct. 15) that Kochiu, Yunnan, tin miners had increased efficiency 95 percent by adopting Soviet blasting methods. Peking reported (Oct. 18) that "the Soviet adviser and other high officials" were present at Tangku ceremonies honoring completion of the first stage of port construction.

Peking said in numeral code (Oct. 18) that the Northeast Department of Industries had employed large numbers of translators to work over blueprints of major construction projects "drawn up abroad." A group of designers had been "placed under Soviet experts" to plan standard housing on a large scale.

## 4. (1c) Russian Superiority:

Shanghai reported (Oct. 19) that peasants who visited the USSR were convinced that collective farm workers were "happy and well-fed"; were amazed at USSR mechanized farming, high production, and high wages; were impressed by the remarkable leadership of Stalin; and were convinced China "must emulate the USSR and mechanize China's farms."

Kunming stated (Oct. 15) that Kao Chi-choo, Yunnan peasant who visited the USSR, would tour the Province to report on Soviet friendship and solicitude for the Chinese people, the great economic progress in the USSR, the happy life on Russian collective farms, and the importance of organizing cooperatives and mutual aid teams "to emulate the USSR."

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## 5. (2a) War Burdens:

Peking (Oct. 19) gave a brief statement on the second anniversary of participation of Chinese Volunteers in the Korean war. Peking announced (Oct. 19) that a comfort mission of 1,091 persons from all groups in the Nation had gone to the Korean front with letters, entertainment paraphernalia, and 6,000 tons of food.

Dairen announced (Oct. 15) that the Federation of Labor had called a meeting to discuss expansion of the work program for workers' dependents to improve their standard of living. Kunming said (Oct. 18) that the Iliang, Yunnan, mutual aid team had solved its manpower shortage by accepting women field workers.

## 6. (2a) War Propaganda:

Peking in numeral code (Oct. 13) quoted an American at the Peking peace conference as declaring his delegation was indignant and shocked at American desertion of the Panmunjom peace talks, and expressing a belief that American public opinion would demand resumption of the talks.

Peking (Oct. 14) quoted the New York DAILY WORKER as saying "Pentagon suspension" of the truce talks "is the most ominous event since the Panmunjom discussions began." Several editorials and commentaries broadcast by Peking (Oct. 14-15) discussed the "crisis caused by American stalling and wrecking tactics," and American plans to use the United Nations "to expand the war of aggression in Korea."

Peking reported (Oct. 16) that Generals Nam Il and Peng Te-huai had written General Clark "demanding immediate resumption of armistice negotiations and a settlement of the POW question in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Convention." PRAVDA was quoted as publishing dispatches that showed "the indignation of the Korean people" at the American action. Peking said (Oct. 18) that Acheson had called upon "U.S. satellites" in the United Nations "to step up the aggressive war in Korea."

Peking claimed (Oct. 15) that U.N. forces lost 30,939 men in September, as well as 467 planes.

Peking asserted in numeral code (Oct. 15) that official reports to the People's Consultative Assembly showed the Chinese had won "spectacular victories" in Korea, and urged that the resist-America, aid-Korea movement be stepped up so they could win more victories. Peking stated in numeral code (Oct. 17) that American economy, which had been sustained by the expanded armament program, was beginning to show signs of stagnation.

## 7. (2c) Goods Shortages:

Mukden announced (Oct. 16) that kerosene would again be used for lighting purposes, as "a revival of the kerosene industry" had enabled the Federation of Cooperatives to place 22,000 tons on the market.

Peking stated in numeral code (Oct. 14) that East China cooperatives had exceeded their cotton-buying plan, though the order of the China Cotton and Yarn Company for 100 bales of cotton per day "at first greatly interfered." Shanghai reported (Oct. 16) that the Shanghai area cotton crop was 20 percent higher than last year, but other figures released simultaneously indicated that the acreage was 45 percent greater.

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Mukden announced (Oct. 15) that the Sino-Soviet Air Transport Company had installed special facilities to ship sheep from Sinkiang to the Northeast to develop the wool industry there.

8. (3b) Acceptance of Communist Dogma:

Kunming asserted (Oct. 13) that local Christians had organized a reform committee, "would sever all relations with imperialists, oppose American aggression, and join the masses in building a new and strong China."

9. (2c) Control of Judiciary:

Chungking reported (Oct. 17) that the Kunming People's Court held a public trial "to revise sentences which were improper," thus showing the "need for judiciary reform." The sentence of one teacher "who persisted in his reactionary habits" was made heavier.

Kunming (Oct. 14) said the Judiciary Reform Committee of Yunnan was able to make reforms more quickly by organizing 151 cadres into 11 working teams, but "due to special conditions, the work was suspended in certain areas."

10. (3c) Moves Toward Regimentation:

Wuhan stated (Oct. 16) that a local production and supervisory committee had been organized to help private industries and "lead them in the right direction."

Mukden announced (Oct. 18) that Northeast schools and colleges had undergone "reorganization," including formation of the Shenyang College of Agriculture by amalgamation of Shanghai's Fudan University's College of Agriculture and the Northeast College of Agriculture, and transfer of Chekiang University's Forestry Department to the Northeast. Faculties and student bodies from Chekiang Province and Shanghai were transferred, and Northeast registration teams were busy in Shanghai and Peking enrolling students. Tientsin said (Oct. 16) that at the reopening of Tientsin Medical College, past policies of medical personnel were attacked.

Peking announced in numeral code (Oct. 18) that in order to "stabilize the labor situation," the Northeast Department of Industry had frozen 70,000 construction workers in their jobs, and had taken over 10,000 students graduating from vocational schools, who would be frozen in their jobs, indoctrinated, and the more progressive ones made cadres. Tientsin said (Oct. 17) that the Government had placed 23,467 unemployed in State jobs in the past 3 months.

11. (3e) Agricultural Remolding:

Mukden quoted (Oct. 16) TUNG PEI JIH PAO accusations that cadres of Minshui Hsien, Heilungchiang, "hindered implementation of the Government's economic policy" by forcibly organizing mutual aid teams and cooperative farming.

Shanghai complained (Oct. 18) that organization of mutual aid teams, and ultimately collective farms, was not being properly promoted in East China. "China must emulate the USSR in mechanizing her farms and organizing large-scale collective farms."

12. (4) Border Minorities:

Kunming announced (Oct. 15) that the local resist-America, aid-Korea association called a rally to discuss peace conference resolutions, when the speaker pointed out that minority groups could achieve autonomy only under conditions of national peace, and called for a "defense of the Nation's frontiers against imperialistic aggressors."

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Peking announced (Oct. 15) that the Government had opened a telecommunications office in Shigatse, Tibet, Oct. 1. Chungking stated (Oct. 13) that Shigatse Tibetans had called a rally "to express their gratitude to the Chinese People's Liberation Army." According to Chungking (Oct. 14) the Government soon would start reconstruction of the old Patang Road in southern Sikang.

Peking reported (Oct. 15) that the Central Government had ordered formal organization of the Sinkiang Public Security Corps, formed through selection "of the elite of the 13 nationalities in Sinkiang," to guard the home frontiers and protect the interests of the minorities.

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